

CARE OF THE POOR

The County Superintendents Discuss Methods

HOW TO DEAL JUSTLY WITH ALL

Mrs. d'Arcambel of the Detroit House of Industry a Prominent Figure at the Convention.

The eighteenth annual convention of the superintendents of the poor was opened last evening with prayer by the Rev. Campbell Fair.

President Alexander McMillan in his address said: "We are met to direct the attention of our members and the people generally to the great question of the amelioration and betterment of the condition of that class of our brethren, who, by means of the several statutes enacted, may demand for their relief a sufficient supply of the necessities of life from the more opulent part of the community. Our deliberations would seem to be properly confined to the correct practical applications of the laws that are enacted and in force, together with an interchange of views based on official and individual experience."

In the absence of Mayor Uhl, Wm. W. Taylor, city attorney, made the address of welcome, saying that if he had to go to the poor house he wouldn't take to be placed in the care of any better looking men than were before him. In the name of the city of Grand Rapids he made the association a kindly and true welcome.

J. S. Stockwell, superintendent of Oakland county, responded, saying that the association appreciated the hearty words of welcome that had been spoken. A prominent citizen of Grand Rapids had told him there was very little pauperism in this city. For this he was thankful, and wished the time might come when that would be said of the entire state.

Mrs. Myrtle Koon Cherryman then recited, in her usual happy manner, "Mary Elizabeth."

D. C. Fuller, of West Millbrook, superintendent of Mecosta county, read a paper on "The Superintendent: His Duties and the Difficulties Attending the Same." He said: "The superintendent is

A Creature of the Law.

made so by Howell's statute. Superintendents must be discreet persons, and capable of knowing how to perform the duties laid upon them. They have complete control of the poor fund belonging to the county, may appoint one or more keepers of the county house, may make rules for such house, must visit it as often as convenient or necessary, and must know enough about the inmates to be able to take the best possible care of them. They should take an intelligent care of funds entrusted to their care, not be niggardly with them, but apply them to their best use."

The difficulties of the superintendent were exemplified by several experiences of the speaker in dealing with both the worthy and unworthy poor. Intemperance and the use of tobacco were, he believed, his to be the chief causes of pauperism.

Dr. Campbell, of Sault Ste. Marie, had found the difficulties of distinguishing between the worthy and unworthy poor very numerous. In his opinion, it would be better to err on the charity side, than to deny help on the mere supposition that the subject is unworthy. He then gave a few of the methods adopted by the poor directors of Chippewa county.

The doctor believes that a certain amount of suffering is needed for some men. If men go beyond the line of good behavior, and spend their money for drink, and then come for help, charity with them ceases to be a virtue.

Speaking of Tramps.

Wm. N. Angell, of Ottawa county said: "When a man reports to me that he hasn't had anything to eat that day, it doesn't make any difference whether he has been a tramp or what the circumstances are, I give him a bed, which costs twenty-five cents, and a loaf of bread or five or eight cents worth of food."

A Lady's Suggestion.

Mrs. L. Arcambel, of the Detroit House of Industry, did not like Mr. Angell's idea of giving the tramp twenty-five cents worth of lodging and five cents worth of food. She had found that if a man was hungry and was refused food that he became the most dangerous beast on earth. She would rather spend the money for more food, for the tramp would find some place to crawl in and sleep. Her experience with the 500 tramps or discharged prisoners that had come to the home during the last four years had taught that if it was desired to keep men from desperate deeds it was better to give them bread and pork rather than lodging. She thought that tramp laws and tramp houses were most unfortunate for any city.

Mr. Whitney of Calhoun county told of his experience in handling the question of the unworthy poor. His experience would go to show that many people do not know how to live upon the amount of money provided by the wage-earners of the house, and are grossly extravagant. He believed that co-operation between the superintendents of poor and the charitable boards of places could be made to yield great benefit.

Dr. Hall of Lansing, had found that unworthy poor would go from society to society and from board to board until they had squeezed out all the help they could get. The ladies of Lansing have formed a ladies' aid society, and there is a unity of action between it and the director of poor. If the ladies find a family that need a little temporary relief, they themselves take charge of the case; the permanent poor, the regulars, many of whom can but will not work, are taken care of by the directors. As soon as a family is placed on the pauper list, it may generally be depended upon that it will remain there. Some are bound to be paupers anyway, but many are a little temporary relief by affording them a little temporary relief.

Dr. Campbell Fair Wanted to Know

If a sufficient fund was raised by every county to satisfy the wants of all the poor. He also asked if the superintendents found a tendency in helping the poor to reach a point where the poor would not ask for more help. "Intemperance, gambling and extravagance have been given as causes of pauperism. I would like to ask

what the superintendents have done to stop these vices."

Dr. Campbell said, in answer, that the superintendents of the poor had no more power to stop drunkenness than ministers of the gospel—that they had perhaps less opportunity than any other class in the community. He stated that of the twenty-eight charges in the Chippewa county house, twenty of them will cease to need assistance when life ceases, not before. Superintendents of the poor are not the machinery to arrest vice.

A question that some of the poor-masters had found hard to decide was whether or not to take such little property as was possessed by some who came to them for aid and convert it into funds to keep them.

Mr. Whitney thought the present method of helping the poor was as efficient in making paupers as any other agent existing. "The best assistance a poor-master can give a family is to help them to help themselves. Every superintendent should use his own judgment about aiding those who have a little property."

Mr. Meach cited two or three of the cases that had come under the charge of the city during the present winter, and asked that the people interest themselves in getting work for one man with a deformed hand who has a wife and six children depending on him.

The following resolutions were presented by Bishop Gillespie:

Resolved, That for the information of the inmates, and protection of the keepers, printed rules should be hung up in all poor houses, and attention called to them.

Resolved, That it is desirable that a record should be kept of all punishments inflicted on the inmates of the house.

Resolved, That attention should be given to the personal history of paupers, with a view to ascertaining in minute detail the causes of pauperism, and that the results of such inquiries should be made a matter of record.

The resolutions were referred to the committee on resolutions. After a vocal duet by Mrs. Nichols and Miss Remington the meeting adjourned.

ALGER'S WAR RECORD.

Senator Stockbridge Has a Copy in His Gripe.

DETROIT, Feb. 23.—Senator Francis B. Stockbridge of Kalamazoo county, was holding a sort of regal political court at the Russell house this forenoon. He has a suit of the finest apartments on the parlor floor. He looks well, and unquestionably has his keenest weather eye out for future senatorial possibilities. That is probably one reason why he looked up an especially choice and seductive brand of imported cigars before leaving Washington. They are flavored with some sort of oriental scent, which, naturally, makes the smoker wish that the donor could be elected to the presidency before snow flies. There is an air of reckless abandon about Senator Stockbridge's method of entertaining which catches the entertained right square in the center of his affections.

"Now, I want to tell you something," he said, winking impressively at Schuyler S. Olds, his private secretary, who was evidently chairman of the entertainment committee. "I know perfectly well that you mean to ask me a lot about General Alger, his prospects and his standing—what effect Dana's publications are likely to have on his political career, and—well, all the rest of it. Now, that is a question on which I can give you some rather satisfactory information right at the outset. I have a complete transcript of Alger's war record, arranged in chronological order as to dates, etc., right here in my gripe-sack. I had it taken off for the express purpose of placing it in his hands. Of course, it can't be given out to any one else, but I want to state my familiarity with the subject that it is a mighty enviable record. I think it will be difficult for any of those who participated in the rebellion to furnish a record which will more safely bear scrutiny. If it was mine I should be so proud of it that I would get it framed."

"And Alger's presidential possibilities?" was suggested.

"Of course Michigan will always be loyal to her sons," was the reply. "But to go into details on such a subject just at this time, I think, would be injudicious. All that I can say is that Alger is now stronger in Washington and the east than he was before this attack was made upon him. Failing on Alger, it is, of course, unnecessary for me to remind you of the fact that Harrison has made an exceptionally good president."

MISSISSIPPI REPUBLICANS.

State Convention of Jackson to Name Delegates to Minneapolis.

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 23.—The state republican convention was called to order at noon today by J. M. Matthews of Winona. It was announced that Blanche K. Bruce, ex-United States senator, had resigned from the state republican executive committee because of ill health. Four delegates and alternates to the national republican convention will be selected this afternoon. The delegation will be for Harrison. There is a lively fight for supremacy between the factions headed by Jim Hill and the Bruce-Lynch element. The latter appear to be in a decided majority.

Both factions are struggling to obtain control of the delegation, and there is a strong probability that two sets of delegates may be sent to Minneapolis.

SHOT TWO WOMEN.

A Bartender Wounds His Wife and Her Cousin and Then Commits Suicide.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Shortly after 6 o'clock last night Annie Stevens, 35 years old, was shot in the shoulder and left side by her husband. Her wounds are serious. Stevens then shot his wife's cousin, Nellie Smith, in the mouth and through the left arm. The wound in the mouth is a serious one. The husband, who is a bartender, 38 years old, then committed suicide by shooting himself in the right ear. Stevens also intended to kill his father-in-law, Jacob Kanous, but the latter escaped by hiding under a bed. The wounded women jumped from a window, but were caught as they fell heading, and saved from being dashed to death. A domestic quarrel caused the tragedy.

Soldiers in Politics.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Private Dabell has issued a call for a convention of old soldiers to meet at Minneapolis the day previous to the national republican convention. He says the politicians have not treated old soldiers right and that the veterans must make a platform and compel the politicians to stand on it.

OF THE SAME MIND

The Fruit Men Unite with the Farmers' Club.

IN ASKING FOR A CITY MARKET

They Favor the River for a Site—A Vast Amount of Produce Sold in Grand Rapids.

A large number of members of the Grand River Valley Horticultural society were at the meeting yesterday afternoon and ready to discuss the "Varieties of Fruits and Vegetables to Want for Home Use and for Market."

President J. A. Pearce was in the chair, and called upon Fred Brown to tell his views upon the subject. Mr. Brown had found that the "Cumberland" strawberries had paid him best. He cultivated them with a horse, and did not allow five or six plants to grow together. Care given the plants one year would tell advantageously on the next year's growth.

Mr. Manley said that the Crescents and Sharpless strawberries gave the best satisfaction. He has never paid any attention to fertilizing strawberries.

L. F. Richardson of Georgetown said he had had very good success in raising peaches. Early Crawford had given him a better crop than any other, some of them having measured 10½ inches. Early Crawford had brought him over two dollars a bushel, while for the later peaches he had received less than one dollar a bushel. He intends this year to experiment with the Wheatland and the Globe peach. For red raspberries, he had chosen the Cuthbert, and for black, he had planted the Wilton. Apple crops he had found to vary from year to year, but he thought the North-Spice and Baldwins were as reliable as any.

Mr. Bennett of Walker intends to set several new varieties of berries this season. He will plant all the Park Earlies he can get. He would recommend the following five varieties of strawberries: Crescent, Haverland, Warfield, Beder Wood and Crawford. He believed in planting the berries that would bring in most. He doesn't care about the quality of a berry but on the want what will sell. Park Earls should be planted to fertilize other varieties, it is too late for that. The Beder Wood is an excellent fertilizer for the Crawford and Warfield.

New Varieties Favored.

Mr. Taylor thought it would be well to get rid of a great many of the old varieties and set some of the new. An objection to the early Crawford is that they are ripe when other varieties are ripe. Early peaches have always brought him more money than the late varieties. Sherman L. Bailey urged the cause of the World's fair. He knew that the committee intended to ask some of the gentlemen present to show the fair the largest strawberries, the largest apples, the largest peaches and on the whole, the best of the world. The horticultural men of Grand Rapids valley must do just as well for their exhibit as the furniture men are going to do.

G. K. Munson recommended, when asked as to the best kinds of grapes to raise, the Worden, Niagara, Concord and Brighton.

J. A. Pearce then read a paper on "The Necessities for a City Market." He said: "The idea that the producer is the only one to be benefited by a market is an erroneous one. It would be greatly to the benefit to the people of Grand Rapids to make market facilities so great in the city that producers could afford to come from a great distance. At present there are absolutely no facilities. The prosperity of a place depends largely on what is bought and sold there. The demand for a market here is certainly very great, situated as the city is in the midst of such a fertile valley."

A Vast Amount of Produce

"Some idea of the amount of business done here can be seen from the fact that forty acres devoted to grain farming would send from six to ten loads to market. The same ground put into fruit would send from fifty to one hundred loads. Ten acres of celery would send from one hundred to two hundred loads. It is claimed that some of the fruit growers of this valley contemplate building side tracks to Muskegon and making that their center market. In view of the fact that Muskegon is going to spend \$100,000 in improving the wagon roads there.

The best place for a market is one that calls for great judgment. It would seem that the bridge project is the best at present. It would tend to consolidate the interests of the east and west sides, it would not interfere with any other business, and it would cost nothing but the improvements.

Give us a commodious and convenient market place where the buyer and seller can find each other, and we will center all our amount of produce here so large that you will not be able to receive it."

Speaks a Good Word.

Mr. Wilde said a good word for the present Grand Rapids market. He thought it was the grandest, freest in the world—"just like the market in Paris." In cities where a regular market was held, much trouble was experienced with policemen, market restrictions and rules.

Fred Brown told of his experience in trying to sell on the street market. He had often lost his customers and damaged his load to the amount of four or five dollars by being ordered to move on by a policeman to make room for the mail wagon or ice wagon.

Mr. Graham thought the time had gone by when a better location could be found for the market than on the river. He understood that some private parties had already begun to do something in this line.

It was thought by some of the members that the groceryman and commission men were the stumbling blocks to the securing of a market place.

G. K. Munson moved to appoint a committee of three to enquire into what success other cities had had in establishing markets, and get agents to a position for a market in this city.

Mr. Hogadone moved to substitute for the resolution that H. L. Bailey, J. A. Pearce, and G. K. Munson be appointed a committee to draft resolutions setting forth the needs of the producers for a market, and present the same to the common council. Carried.

It was moved and carried that the society express its deep sympathy with the president, Mr. Garfield, in his recent death affliction, and Mr. Bailey

was commissioned to bear such expression to Mr. Garfield.

The next meeting of the society will be held at the residence of Mr. John Porter, Wyoming, on March 22. Subjects: "Seed Sowing," and "Cold Storage and Intensive Cropping."

PROHIBITIONISTS DISAGREE.

Miss Willard's Followers in the Minority—What It Is All About.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 22.—A meeting was called this morning at the Southern hotel by the members of the national prohibition party to determine what action should be taken in the industrial conference. It soon developed that there was a radical division of sentiment.

Colonel Felton of Ohio was bitterly opposed to the "sell out" that Miss Willard, Wheeler of the Voice, and Clara Hoffman had attempted at the Sherman house conference in Chicago in January. Miss Willard was defended by a dozen or more, but it was soon made clear that the anti-Willard forces were in the ascendancy, and that they did not intend to mince matters. The trial of strength of the two factions came when a motion was made for a committee on conference to be appointed by the chair, Mrs. Gougar. It was then that some superserviceable friend of Miss Willard wanted to amend by accepting a committee named by Miss Willard.

Mrs. Gougar was authorized to name the committee by a large majority, but she graciously declined the honor. A committee was finally agreed upon as follows: Ex-Governor St. John, Mrs. Gougar, Miss Willard, T. C. Richman, and Dr. Kelley. The committee met this evening and agreed upon two reports. Ex-Governor St. John and Mrs. Gougar will make a minority report. The whole question is, shall the two planks agreed upon by the Sherman house convention upon prohibition and woman suffrage be accepted by the Prohibitionists? The feeling is bitter, and for the first time it seems clear that Miss Willard has lost her grip on the party.

Mrs. Gougar replied, when asked what the friction was over: "The Sherman house conference, a self-constituted body, called by Miss Willard, issued an address indicating that if this gathering should declare merely for 'suppression of the saloon,' and for 'municipal suffrage with an educational qualification,' that the delivery of the Prohibition party to the new reform party would be doubtless follow. None impugn Miss Willard's motives, but we do doubt her judgment and demand that there shall be no lowering of our standard. The saloon resolution is nothing but nationalizing of the liquor traffic, and the suffrage declaration is an insulting sop. There is a craze among some of our grand rank and file to 'get together,' and among these this address was calculated to do great harm, especially if the present conference should adopt these planks. It would lead to the disintegration of the Prohibition party and put back our cause. The meeting this evening was to repudiate the responsibility of this address as an expression of the Prohibitionists. It is unfortunate that Miss Willard and E. J. Wheeler, editor of the Voice, should have signed this address."

ANOTHER ROW IN CHILL.

Consul McCreery of Flint in a Peck of Trouble.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—A special to the Herald from Valparaiso says a new scandal, implicating United States Consul McCreery, has cropped out. The story is the sensation of the hour. The documents have just been made public. They relate to alleged transactions in exchange by Mr. McCreery. It is asserted that the billiard show there was bought and sold by him in December, 1890, and in January and February, 1891, over \$1,000,000. For the last three months it is further alleged, he has been extensively engaged in exchange transactions. This was especially the case during the time of the Baltimore affair.

It is also alleged that he used information which he gained from official sources in his dealings.

This data, which has so astonished the business community, leaked out through a letter which was sent to Broker Mecklenburg by Mr. McCreery, and in which the consul threatened legal proceedings unless he was paid a certain sum of money which he claimed was due him.

LORILLARD'S NEW PURCHASE.

La Tosca Who Has Scored Sixteen Victories in Twenty-One Races.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Pierre Lorillard has declared his new purchase, speedy La Tosca, four-year-old chestnut filly by imported St. Blaine, dam imported Touquey, from the Suburban handicaps. Out of twenty-one starts last year La Tosca scored sixteen victories.

Up to noon today the declarations from the Suburban handicaps were: Kingston, Longstreet, Banquet, Yosemite, Reporter and La Tosca. Yorkville Belle, Victory and Chancey have been declared out of the Volunteer handicaps, in addition to Paragon, already announced. Yorkville Belle faced the starter ten times in 1891, securing six victories. Victory also had ten starts, but only reached the winning post first four times.

POOR PREACHER MARTIN.

The Girls Were Sweating Him and He Had to Run.

CHATHAM, Ont., Feb. 23.—Rev. N. H. Martin who disappeared recently after engaging himself to marry three young ladies members of his congregation was written from Minneapolis. He says: "I was in the hands of a gang who were sweating me to whom I helplessly yielded. The bid me right and left, persecuted me until life was a burden and I grew crazy from their persistent attacks on me. At last it came to a question of suicide or flight; I chose the latter."

SECRETARY FOSTER SAILS.

A Salute Fired From Governor's Island in His Honor.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Secretary of the Treasury Foster sailed for Europe this morning on the North German Lloyd steamer *Albatros*. A large party of government officials and personal friends was on the pier to wish the secretary bon voyage. As the *Albatros* passed Governor's island a salute of seventeen guns was fired and the national flag was displayed. The secretary is accompanied by Dr. J. B. Hamilton and W. L. Macdonald.

Masonic Brethren.

With a goat and a suitable amount of regalia, the Norton house might be mistaken for a Masonic temple. The followers of the craft of Solomon are thicker than Hill delegates in a New

FINEST IN THE LAND

The New Northern Hotel Will Be Superb.

AN OFFICE ON EVERY FLOOR

Visiting Masons at the Morton—Many Distinguished Members of the Craft Attend the Consistory.

Alvin Hulbert and W. S. Eden of Chicago, proprietors of the Tremont and the Great Northern hotels, arrived at Sweet's last night. They are accompanied by their wives and by O. Ruggles. The Great Northern is the new hotel which Messrs. Eden and Hulbert are making preparations to occupy, and their visit to Grand Rapids is in connection with the furniture for this hotel which the Phoenix Furniture company is manufacturing, about \$150,000 worth all told. "I declare I have been so busy with that hotel that I don't know of anything that's going on in Chicago, except mud," said Mr. Eden last night. "It seemed so clean and nice by comparison that we walked up from the depot tonight. The sidewalks looked inviting after living in Chicago, where they can't be seen for the mud. We came up here to look after some of the details of our contract with the Phoenix company. Little things like the designs for chairs and parlor furniture have to be attended to, and so we concluded to make a sort of a pleasure trip of this. The work on our new hotel is progressing very rapidly and if nothing happens we shall be into it by the first of May. We shall be in good running order for the democratic convention. We have already made arrangements to take care of about 700 of the delegates, and shall have all of Tammany. We are trying to make that the finest hotel in Chicago. That's why we buy Grand Rapids furniture. We may not succeed, men don't always succeed in what they try; but we shall do every thing we can to make it the best equipped and the best furnished. We think we have a model building in every respect, and if the hotel isn't a success the fault may be attributed to us."

"I don't know that we shall offer any striking new things in the way of designs or management. We shall have one thing that is novel and useful, and we believe it will be appreciated. On each one of the fourteen floors we are going to have an office just like any other hotel office. The service and equipment will be the same throughout. Whenever a guest desires anything all we need do is to go to the office on his floor. That will save a great many minutes waiting for the elevator boy, and ought to be a handy arrangement."

NO PLACE FOR A FURNACE.

Grand Rapids Lacks the Chief Requisite for an Iron City.

Among the visiting Masons who are taking side decrees at the Morton house, are Harry Roberts and C. T. Crandall, of Crystal Falls. Mr. Roberts is a prominent mine owner and Mr. Crandall invokes the wrath of the gods upon those who transgress the rigid regulations of the state of Michigan, and the inhabitants of iron county, said invoking being performed for a stipulation fixed by law.

"The iron industry is just a little bit dull for some reason or other," remarked Mr. Roberts, "but we look forward to having a good year. New mines are being developed all the time up in our county. If the demand keeps up to its usual greatness there is no reason why a larger amount of iron shouldn't be produced this year than ever before."

While discussing the probabilities of iron being brought to Grand Rapids to be smelted in case the city should secure deep water navigation, Mr. Roberts said: "I don't wish to find any fault with Grand Rapids and her industries, but I think such an undertaking as that would be an inducement for dredging the river because as an argument it won't hold. In the first place the city hasn't a single thing to attract blast furnaces here. The requisites for conducting a blast furnace are coal and lime stone. A city must have one or the other, and preferably both. Now Grand Rapids has neither. All the coal and all the limestone used would have to be shipped in. It would cost as much to ship the ore here as it does to Cleveland, which is right at the entrance of an immense valley of coal and limestone. To establish blast furnaces requires immense and costly docks, different rolling stock and different men. If Grand Rapids had the finest harbor in existence it would be no inducement to bring blast furnaces here."

"I haven't any fault with Grand Rapids business schemes," interposed Mr. Crandall, as he borrowed a cigar and a match from Mr. Roberts, "but I do despise their weather. Of all the things the worst mixture of climatic aberrations that I ever saw this leads the procession. Now, up in the northern peninsula we have weather. You can always recognize it, for it bears the trade mark blown on the bottle. When it's winter we have winter. We don't conjure up a mass of temperatures calculated to give a man that tired feeling. We have three feet of snow up north, and the weather for three months has been ideal for winter. The thermometer kept about fifteen degrees above zero. Such weather as that makes the upper peninsula boom. This year, in spite of the political excitement, is going to be an excellent business year for us. We aren't paying much attention to politics, but we are paying a great deal of attention to business. We haven't any squabbles to bother us and iron county is going to boom as never before. As soon as we get our homestead troubles adjusted with the Lake Superior Transit company, everything in the county will be quiet. There is a little hard feeling over certain actions of the company, and some unnecessary opposition perhaps on the part of the homesteaders, but they will probably get their troubles settled all right in time. The homesteaders have had a very prosperous year, and as a class they are in tolerably good condition."

Masonic Brethren.

With a goat and a suitable amount of regalia, the Norton house might be mistaken for a Masonic temple. The followers of the craft of Solomon are thicker than Hill delegates in a New

York democratic convention. An air of mysticism pervades the lobby and lifts itself toward the rotunda to mingle with the smell of goats and the fragrant odors of imported cigars. Mysterious signs and symbols are rampant, and when a brother suggests that the goat ought to be watered long lines of willing brethren follow him north by east to assist in quenching the animal's thirst. But taking them for all in all they are as fine looking a lot of men as ever asked for the best room in a hotel.

The names of many of the most prominent ones were copied from the register and are as follows: John Barber, Harry Roberts, John Erickson, Samuel E. Bennett and C. T. Crandall, Crystal Falls; L. B. Winsor, N. A. Stoddard, Willis M. Stinson, Reed City; E. J. Ingraham, Wm. Hutchinson, Iron Mountain; Wm. Drake, Wm. H. Davis, Niles; C. C. Kritzer, Newaygo; Emory D. Weimer, Ludington; W. W. Jennings, Ford River; Benj. J. Heckert, R. W. Broughton, Paw Paw; J. Ishing, Paw Paw; A. F. Hurley, Sault Ste. Marie; W. K. Parrelle, Ray Mill; D. E. Loftus, Marquette; Frank Merritt, Charlotte; Levi Leikinen, M. H. Horgmire, M. C. Cronin, Bangor; C. Sawyer, W. A. Doherty, J. H. Comstock, W. Heiska, Ontonagon; Joseph Flesheim, Menominee; A. D. Edwards, Atlantic Mine; C. F. Stodars, Grand Rapids; Geo. E. Dowling, Montague; R. O. Jearden, Milwaukee; E. D. Wheeler, Manistee.

Gossip of the Hotels.

The last issue of the Hotel World says: "Mr. Frank Riseley, proprietor of Sweet's hotel, Grand Rapids, and who is a well-known member of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit association, proposes to bring the hotel men, who attend the annual meeting of that association next May in Detroit, to Grand Rapids in a special train, that they may see the city, and more especially the great furniture institutions of the greatest furniture city in the world. The ride from Detroit to Grand Rapids is a short and most pleasant one, passing through a beautiful part of the country; the city of Grand Rapids is as attractive one and the furniture institutions would certainly interest the hotel men. It is more than probable that the members will think favorably of the proposition."

The last issue of the Hotel World contains an excellent cut and a very complimentary biographical sketch of A. V. Pantland, the senior proprietor of the Morton. It will be appreciated by all of Mr. Pantland's friends, and who isn't one of them? Ray Warren of Coldwater, the noted Michigan horse breeder, will be at the Morton house on Thursday, and will meet parties interested in the coming horse sale.

James R. Wylie and wife of Petoskey are registered at Sweet's. Mr. Wylie is cashier of the Petoskey City bank, and is here attending the consistory meeting.

C. Corbett of Detroit, general manager of the Western Telegraph company, is at Sweet's. Mr. Corbett is here to see to the moving of the local office.

Among the arrivals at the Morton yesterday was George H. Keating of Bay City, general freight agent of the Au Sable & Northern railroad.

FIXING UP A PLATFORM.

The Industrials Agree Only on Three Questions.

St. Louis, Feb. 23.—The committee on platform tonight organized by the selection of Francis Willard, chairman; Dr. Houghton, secretary. It decided at the outset that the proposed single tax and subtreasury plans should be ignored. The free and unlimited coinage of silver is unanimously favored as were the declarations on the land and transportation questions in line with the platforms adopted at Ocala and Cincinnati. Woman suffrage, liquor traffic and the finance matter proved knotty questions. After a running debate subcommittees were appointed to consider the report upon each point. All these were still in session at midnight.

FIELD'S TRIAL BEGUN.

The Question of the Embeszer's Sanity to Be Decided by a Jury.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Edward M. Field, senior partner of the bankrupt firm of Field, Weichers & Co., was arraigned in the court of oyer and to remain this morning for trial on the indictment for forgery. The court was crowded. Field looked haggard. His eyes were heavy and dull and the lids swollen. His brother, Cyrus W. Field, Jr., and Dr. H. M. Field, the uncle of the defendant, sat near the accused. When Field was called to plead, his counsel submitted the findings of the Westchester court declaring Field insane, and Judge Van Brunt said he would order the question of Field's sanity decided by a jury. The selection of a jury was then begun.